UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/746,698	12/21/2000	Shashank Mohan Parasnis	MICR0190	9736

27792   7590   11/03/2004

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EXAMINER
QUELER, ADAM M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

Office Action Summary

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _09 August 2004_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-26_ is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-26_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _09 August 2004_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Amendment received 8/9/2004.

2.   Claims 1-26 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 12, and 21 are independent claims.

3.   The objection to the provisional priority claim has been withdrawn in light of Applicant's

amendment.

4.   The objection to the drawings has been withdrawn in light of Applicant's amendment.

5.   The objection to the specification has been withdrawn in light of Applicant's amendment.

6.   The rejection of claims 9, 10, 18, and 19 under § 112 is withdrawn in light of Applicant's

amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed
> in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for
> patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an
> international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this
> subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United
> States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8.   **Claims 1-8, 11-17, and 20-26 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being**

anticipated by Lakritz (US006623529B1, filed 1/28/1999).

Regarding independent claim 1, Lakritz teaches including a plurality of references in the mark-

up language referencing text that are to include content when the document is rendered (col. 31,

ll. 15-23). Lakritz teaches objects associated with text referenced in the markup language (col.

29, ll. 5-42). Lakritz teaches inserting the localized objects in to the markup language when it is

rendered in the specified language (col. 31, ll. 15-23).

Regarding independent claim 12, Lakritz teaches including a plurality of references in the mark-up language referencing text that are to include content when the document is rendered (col. 31, ll. 15-23). Lakritz teaches objects associated with text referenced in the markup language (col. 29, ll. 5-42). Lakritz teaches inserting the localized objects in to the markup language when it is rendered in the specified language (col. 31, ll. 15-23). Lakritz enables a user to specify the language from a list of languages (col. 4, line 42).

Regarding independent claim 21, the system for performing the method of claim 1 is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding dependent claims 2 and 26, Lakritz enables a user to specify the language from a list of languages (col. 4, line 42).

Regarding dependent claims 3 and 13, Lakritz teaches objects are external (col. 25, l. 67).

Regarding dependent claim 4, Lakritz teaches the objects have a plurality of available languages (col. 29, ll. 33-42) and that the correct one is selected (col. 31, ll. 15-23).

Regarding dependent claim 5 and 14, Lakritz teaches selecting a language (col. 25, ll. 22-26). Lakritz teaches extracting the localized content as a function of the specified language (col. 25, ll. 54-29). Inherently, the indicia of the language must be communicated.

Regarding dependent claim 6, 15 and 25, Lakritz teaches the objects are strings (col. 31, ll. 15-23).

Regarding dependent claims 7 and 16, Lakritz teaches reference data comprising name-value pairs, in the case of one alternate language (col. 29, ll. 33-42).

Regarding dependent claims 8 and 17, inherently text data must be parsed to process it.

Regarding dependent claims 11 and 20, the computer readable mediums for performing the

methods of claims 1 and 12 are rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding dependent claim 22, Lakritz teaches the documents come from a network c14-66-

67.

Regarding dependent claim 23, Lakritz teaches a plurality of different languages and localized

objects corresponding to different languages corresponding to text (col. 29, ll. 33-42).

Regarding dependent claim 24, Lakritz enables a user to specify the language from a list of

languages (col. 4, line 42). Lakritz teaches selecting a language (col. 25, ll. 22-26). Lakritz

teaches extracting the localized content as a function of the specified language (col. 25, ll. 54-

29). Inherently, the indicia of the language must be communicated.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

10.   **Claims 9 and 18 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over**

Lakritz as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of "Basics of Server-Side

JavaScript", © 1997 Netscape, hereinafter SSJ, and further in view of Applicant's

Admitted Prior Art.

Regarding dependent claim 9 and 18, Lakritz teaches references as described in claim 1 above.

Lakritz uses a server-side based system to replace elements. It was well-known in the art that

JavaScript could be used to replace the text of elements tags, as the Applicant admits on p. 19, ll.

20-21. Lakritz does not teach using JavaScript. SSJ teaches using client-side JavaScript within

the HTML document (p.2, para 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

at the time of the invention to combine Lakritz, Applicant's Admitted Prior Art, and SSJ to use

JavaScript with in a markup language to replace the placeholders of Lakritz, in order to offload

processing to the client (Table 4.1).

11.   Claims 10 and 19 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Lakritz as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of Bos et al.,

"Cascading Style Sheets, level 2, CSS2 Specification, W3C Recommendation" 12-May-

1998.

Regarding dependent claims 10 and 19, Lakritz discloses method of having localized portions

of web pages as described in claim 1 above. Anything not contained in the references to

localized objects, would be considered a global language independent portion. Lakritz generally

discloses a reference manual for its invention. That is, it generally shows components that can

be used together to create a web page. It does not explicitly disclose a composite graphic,

Lakritz does provide the tools for creating one and how to make part of it a localized portion.

The pictures along with associated text of Bos are considered to be composite graphics (pp. 4

and 5). Page 6 of the source code shows that it is an image with text. Also the text contains style

sheet formatting instructions ("<SPAN class="dlink">"). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to create a composite graphic with the tools of

Lakritz, as it was shown in that Bos it was a known use of HTML. It would also have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to then apply stylistic

attributes to the graphic, using style sheets, as taught by Bos, as it was an easy way to format

web pages (2.1, para. 1).

Response to Arguments

12.   Applicant's arguments filed 8/9/2004 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

Regarding Applicant's remarks on independent claim(s) 1, 12 and 21:

Applicant alleges that the cited tags of Lakritz do not comprise descriptive references.

The Office maintains that `<!--WPReplaceBegin-->hello<!--WPReplaceEnd-->` as

a whole comprises the descriptive reference. It is a replaceable string that in some way describes

what is referencing, in the same manner as Applicant's descriptive reference

`EVENT_TITLE_LABEL`. The argument that Lakritz teaches away from the invention is an

argument against obviousness, not anticipation. Furthermore, the fact that the reference has an

extra step or feature does not teach away from the invention, as the instant invention claims,

"comprising the steps of:" as comprising does not limit the claims to only those steps.

Applicant alleges that Lakritz does not allow for the substitution of graphics and media

elements. The Office asserts that Lakritz's substitution function does easily allow for this,

however, the instant claims recite "text, graphic, *and/or* media objects" and the text objects of

Lakritz are all that are necessary to anticipate this limitation.

Regarding Applicant's remarks on Claims 9 and 18:

Applicant alleges that the Office assertion of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art is incorrect,

however does not provide any rationale supporting the allegation. The Office asserts that it was

admitted that JavaScript could be used to replace the text of elements tags, and has cited the

appropriate part of the specification (p. 19, ll. 20-21). More specifically that the "innertext" attribute was known in the art to be modifiable using JavaScript™, it seems clear from the Applicant's specification that this is Admitted Prior Art since there is no enabling disclosure of how or why this function operates.

Regarding Applicant's remarks on Claims 10 and 19:

Applicant alleges that because Lakritz cannot replace graphics, it is un-combinable with Bos. The Office does not admit that Lakritz cannot replace graphics, however the Office has clearly shown in the rejection of claim 1, that text objects are replaceable as set forth in the rejection of claims 10 and 19 above, the composite graphic of Bos does have a text portion that can be replaced.

Conclusion

13.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.
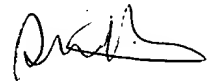
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Adam M Queler whose telephone number is (571) 272-4140.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Heather R Herndon can be reached on (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

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system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AQ

STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER